The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4354 第四千五百三十四號 同治辛未年十月初七日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1871. 星期五 英十二月十日 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

Oct. 19, ABRATOON APCAR, Brit. str., 936, MacTavish, Calcutta 1st October, and Singapore 11th, Rice and Opium.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Oct. 19, ELZE, North Ger. bark, 343, Horns, Saigon 8th October, 8,400 piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Oct. 19, SUNSHINE, Brit. str., 281, Young, Amoy 18th October, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Oct. 19, ACANTHA, Brit. str., 652, Grange, from Canton via Aberdeen Dock.

Oct. 19, CHINA, North German steamer, 642, Hennings, Shanghai 16th October, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Oct. 19, PEIHO, Brit. steamer, 608, Ferries, from Whampoa, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Oct. 20, DOUGLAS, Brit. str., 615, Toppin, from Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Departures.

Oct. 19, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.
Oct. 19, JANET HOLT, for Yokohama.
Oct. 19, TONBES, for Canton.
Oct. 19, TONY, for Bangkok.
Oct. 19, IRIS, for Foochow.
Oct. 19, AURORA, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 19TH OCTOBER.

Tony, for Bangkok.
Aurora, for Saigon.
Iris, for Foochow
Jenny, for Nagasaki.
Brockham, for Foochow.
Tombes, for Canton.

Passengers.

Per *Arratoon Apcar*, str., from Calcutta, &c.,—Messrs. W. Dixon and De Souza, 4 European and 18 Chinese deck.

Per *China*, str., from Shanghai,—1 European deck and 25 Chinese.

Per *Sunshine*, str., from Amoy,—Mr. Riach and 340 Chinese.

Reports.

The North German bark *Elze* reports left Saigon on 6th October, and Cape St. James on 7th October, with fine weather and light S.W. winds, for the first part of passage; latter part experienced strong N.E. winds and a heavy sea, which moderated on the 18th, and continued fine till arrival.

The British steamer *Sunshine*, from Amoy on 18th October, reports light N.E. winds and fine weather throughout; passed the steamship *Kwangtung*, off Single Island at 3.30 p.m., yesterday.

The North German steamer *China*, from Shanghai on 16th October at 2 a.m., reports fine weather and light N. wind throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Arratoon Apcar*, reports left Calcutta 1st October and Singapore on 11th October, with fine weather and fine S.W. and S.S.W. winds, which lasted till the 17th October, when experienced a tremendous heavy gale from the N.N.E., with a very high sea; a sea swept the deck, and carried a man overboard who was lost; gale lasted till the 18th October, when it moderated till arrival in port; saw no steamers outside; saw some sailing vessels in the gale, but could not make them out.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

CHAS. H. MORGAN.
Steam gun-boat *Staunch*.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of.....17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PIKE, ESQ.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Julius Mentz, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
H. Melchers, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 8th September, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NEBILE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. [6m 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

		with average	f.p.a.
From Canton	Teas	2¾%	1¾%
" Macao	Silk	2 %	1¼%
" Hongkong	Other Merchandize	2½%	1¾%

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.
tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BOOKS ON BUDDHISM.

A CATENA of BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES, from the Chinese, by SAMUEL BEAL; price $5.

THE WHEEL OF THE LAW, Buddhism illustrated from Siamese Sources, by HENRY ALABASTER; price $4.50.

KUSA JATAKEYA, a Buddhistic Love Story, rendered into English Verse by THOMAS STEELE; price $2.

Copies of the above works, published by TRÜBNER & Co., London, may be had at the *Daily Press* Office.
1m 1629 Hongkong, 26th September, 1871.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

DES Soumissions cachetées pour la Fourniture de la FARINE DE FROMENT à effectuer à Saigon, pendant l'année 1872-73, pour le service des Subsistances de la Marine, seront reçues au Consulat de France jusqu'au 15 Décembre 1871 à 4 P.M. Il sera donné communication du cahier des charges relatif à l'adjudication en la Chancellerie tous les jours de 1 à 2 heures.

Le Gérant du Consulat,
CHS. L. DE LA FOREST.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FRENCH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of WHEAT FLOUR, to be delivered at Saigon in the course of the year 1872-73 for the Commissariat of the Navy, will be received at the French Consulate up to 4 P.M. of the 15th December. Particulars as to the list of conditions on which the adjudication will be based, will be communicated at the Chancellor's Office, from 1 to 2 P.M. every day.

CH. L. DE LA FOREST,
Acting French Consul.
1662 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

FOR SALE,
At 213, Queen's Road East.

2 LATHES, 3 Drilling MACHINES, 1 Plate Bending MACHINE. Can be seen erected and ready for use.

S. SPEECHLEY.
1m 1675 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

Notices of Firms.

I HAVE this day established myself at this port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

Office:—16, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

C. R. MEUSER.
1m 1788 Hongkong, 16th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on at this place under the style of HAUSCHILD & SORNSEN having been amalgamated with our own, both Mr. L. HAUSCHILD and Mr. F. SÖRNSEN have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which in future will consist of

MR. WM. G. HALE.
" J. G. CASWELL.
" L. HAUSCHILD.
" F. SORNSEN.
" WM. G. HALE & Co.

tf 1744 Saigon, 1st October, 1871.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING BROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.

E. VINCENT.
tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. DEPRIES in our firm ceased from this date.

E. ESTARICO & Co.
tf 1553 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1238 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & Co.
tf 1410 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

THE Undersigned have to-day established at this place a GENERAL COMMISSION and AGENCY BUSINESS, in connection with a Steam Rice-Mill, under the style and firm of

WINDSOR, REDLICH & Co.
DANIEL T. WINDSOR.
ALEXIS REDLICH.
Bangkok, Siam, 15th August, 1871. [3m 1388

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary
Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 385

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

A. R. MARTY,
SUCCESSOR OF M. VISE & CO.,
92, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAS received a large assortment of large and small Japanese Tea SETS, Toilette and Dinner SETS, Porcelaine and Lacquered VASES, of every size.

A very fine choice of Japanese IVORY and BRONZE, inlaid.

European GOODS.
14d 1710 Hongkong, 7th October, 1871.

No. 125.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

REWARD OF 250 DOLLARS.

WHEREAS on Monday, the 28th instant, at about 7 P.M., a Robbery with Violence was committed upon Mr. GEORGE L. TOMLIN, First Clerk in the Surveyor-General's Department, near the junction of Caine Road and Arbuthnot Road. It is hereby notified, that a REWARD of $250 will be paid to any Person or Persons, who shall give such information to the Police as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty Parties.

The above Reward will be apportioned at the discretion of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in the event of such information being supplied by more than one Person.

A Free Pardon will be granted to any Person implicated in the crime, who may give such information, provided he be not the actual perpetrator thereof.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 29th August, 1871. [tf 1471

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROSE & Co. have temporarily REMOVED to their Business Premises from the Corner of Pottinger and Wellington to that of D'Aguilar and Wellington Streets, opposite Club Chambers, the Premises formerly occupied by Mr. A. BOYES.
tf 1532 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (6 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

MEATS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong that he will supply Prime Joints of BEEF, VEAL, and MUTTON, on the most reasonable terms. Corned Rounds, Humps, and Tongues always on hand, and will be sent addressed by any of the coast steamers, freight free. Any persons requiring joints will please send their orders by first opportunity, addressed to

L. HUTCHINGS,
Compradore, Swatow.
tf 1476]

Auctions.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, Queen's Road,

THIS DAY,
the 20th October, 1871, at noon,—

Flannel BLANKETS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, TOYS, PADLOCKS, Riding WHIPS, Key RINGS, Note PAPER, INK, BRIDLES, Curry COMBS, OATS, Riding WHIPS, Cut Glass TUMBLERS, MIRRORS, JAM, VINEGAR, OLIVES, MUSTARD.

Also,

20 Cases MUSTARD in Tins, 14 Tierces Prime Mess BEEF, 80 Empty Porter HOGSHEADS, 10 Casks pints STOUT, 2 Casks CLARET, 10 Casks quarts do.

1791 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of Privately),

THIS DAY,
the 20th October, 1871, at noon,—
The Steam Gun-boat
"*STAUNCH*"

As she now lies at Anchor in the Harbour with Masts, Sails, Anchors, Chains, &c., &c., complete.

She is fitted with Penn's Patent (High pressure) Trunk Double Engines of 60 H.P. (nominal). Her Boilers are Tubular and in thorough good order and condition:—

Length over all.....112 feet.
Breadth.....19 "
Loading Draught.....7 "

Inventory can be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to Messrs. NORTON LYALL & Co.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash at time of sale, the balance on Transfer of Vessel. Expense of Transfer to be borne by the Purchaser. The Vessel, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1691 Hongkong, 4th October, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 23rd October, 1871, at noon,—
At the Godowns of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., East Point,—
(For the benefit of the concerned),
41 Bales Bengal COTTON.
21 " Grey SHIRTINGS.
" T-CLOTH.
(More or less Damaged by Sea Water).
Also,
5 Bales Cotton YARN, RUGS, BLANKETS,
90 Casks Devenish's Champagne ALE,
&c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

THOMAS G. GLOVER,
Auctioneer.
1803 Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

H. JURGENS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 23rd of October, 1871, at their Sales Room, Queen's Road, at noon,—

FLANNEL, TWEEDS, Union CLOTH, FURNITURE, CHINTZ, CARPETS, RUGS, STOCKINGS, SOCKS, Honey SOAP, SLIPPERS, Sewing TWINE, SHOVELS, HOSE, BUCKETS, GIN, BEER, SHERRY, CHERRY CORDIAL, CLOCKS, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1800 Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. L. FRICKEL & CO.
TEMPORARY ENTRANCE
tf 1666] *ON THE PRAYA.* [Sept. 30

WANTED.

BY a Young German, a situation as Book-keeper, assistant Book-keeper, or Clerk, in a Mercantile Office in Hongkong, or any other Port on the Coast of China. Address C. M., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1678 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED
tf 2026 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEWAR, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.

LO KEE SENG.
6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY STEAMERS with good CARDIFF COAL at $12 per Ton, delivered alongside.

TAN KEN SENG & BROS.
tf 1470 Saigon, August, 1871.

A HANDSOME PHAETON with hood, suitable for Single Horse or a Pair.

Very fine Manila CIGARS, per box or per case.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1414 Hongkong, 21st August, 1871.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 *F. Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.
tf 1589 Hongkong, 25th August, 1870.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

THE Eighteenth Annual Regatta will take place on the 22nd and 23rd November next.

Gentlemen who are desirous of joining this Club are requested to send in their names to the undersigned.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Hon. Secretary.
tf 1589 Hongkong, 18th September, 1871.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General MEETING of Shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in the Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1871, at 3 P.M.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office.
2d 1792 Hongkong, 5th October, 1871.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,

Has 283 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite faced DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May 3

SADDLERY.

AT COST PRICE—A General ASSORTMENT from the BEST LONDON HOUSES.

Also,

Driving and Riding WHIPS.

BONNETT & Co.,
26, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
3m 1680 Hongkong, October 2nd, 1871.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 4½ inches downwards.
3 " " 3½ " "
BOLT ROPE.
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Big and HALYARDS, LOG LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, in a Mercantile Office or Bank, at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.

Apply to E. V. O., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*
tf 1708 Hongkong, 5th October, 1871.

ALL the interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the firm of KWONG CHEONG, in Hongkong and Canton, ceased from this date by mutual consent. WONG TUNG SUN will carry on the business as hitherto, under the same style.

CHEONG QUAN HAING.
October 1st, 1871. [1m 1677

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late WM. B. KINNEAR, late of Foochow, deceased, are requested to send particulars thereof to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st October next, otherwise such claim will not be admitted. All persons indebted to, or holding funds or property of, the said WM. B. KINNEAR, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned.

HENRY LOWCOCK,
Attorney for GEORGE THOMAS KINNEAR,
Sole Executor.
tf 1454 Hongkong, 28th August, 1871.

Intimations.

REPAIRS TO THE BRITISH SHIP *DILPUSSUND.*

SEPARATE TENDERS for the following REPAIRS will be received at the Offices of the Undersigned till noon TO-DAY, the 20th instant.

TO THE HULL AND SPARS,
AND
SAILS AND RIGGING.

Specification of the repairs required to be seen on board.

GILMAN & Co.
3d 1787 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

TENDERS for the REPAIRS of the British Barque "*DOON*" will be received at the office of the Undersigned until TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on Board, or to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
2d 1793 Hongkong, 19th October, 1871.

GERMAN BARQUE *JOHANN CARL.*

TENDERS for the REPAIRS of the above-named vessel will be received at the office of the Undersigned until TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at 10 A.M.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to

MELCHERS & Co.
Agents.
3d 1794 Hongkong, 19th October, 1871.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend for the half-year ending on the 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, declared at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on and after Monday next, the 16th instant, at the office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
tf 1584 Hongkong, 15th September, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 31st October next, a List of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1870, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be ascertained. Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
85d 1349 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £100,000.

THE Company combines, with all the usual advantages of other well-managed Marine Insurance Companies, distinctive features, which offer special inducements to Insurers. The Company's Articles of Association provide that Insurers shall have a Substantial Share in the profits of the business. Whenever the net profits in any year shall have sufficed to pay the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus is to be distributed pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premiums.

The Undersigned, having been appointed agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to grant policies covering marine risks at current rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
3m 1567 Hongkong, 14th September, 1871.

CANTON RACES.

THE above will take place at Honam, on THURSDAY, the 14th, and FRIDAY, the 15th December, 1871.

WESTON GIBSON,
Clerk of the Course.
1m 1712 Canton, 6th October, 1871.

BOARD and LODGING for a Single Gentleman, quite private; apply at No. 59, Wyndham Street.
tf 1520 Hongkong, 6th September, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Two Commodious 8 Roomed HOUSES, known as 1 and 2, Westbourne Villas, and situated on the Caine Road, Stabling, Flower and Kitchen Gardens. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to

RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.
1251 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

TO LET.

THE East half of the "Hermitage" on Caine Road, formerly occupied by T. G. HAILLAR, Esq. Possession on 1st November. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
1m 1763 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

TO LET.

FIVE Granite GODOWNS, situated at Praya East.

For particulars, apply to
TANG LOK, *of Yuen Cheong Shop,*
Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
1m 1637 Hongkong, 27th September, 1871.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

THE Ground-floor of our PREMISES facing Queen's Road.

SANDER & Co.
tf 1505 Hongkong, 5th September, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET,
With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanseakin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchai. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

Intimations.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

MR. W. E. ROGERS.....*Manager.*

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE EUREKA VARIETY TROUPE.
FOR THE LAST TIME.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 21ST, 1871,
will be repeated the great Burlesque of "FAIR ROSAMOND'S BOWER."

ENTIRE NEW INTERLUDE,
A FULL ORCHESTRAL BAND,
of six Instrumentalists, has been engaged, and will perform during the evening selections from Operas, &c.

MR. E. J. HAYGARTH has arrived, and will appear on TUESDAY NEXT.
For full particulars see small bill's.
1793 Hongkong, 20th October, 1871.

THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON will give some of her celebrated RECITATIONS FROM THE POETS, (American and English) COMPRISING SELECTIONS BOTH SENTIMENTAL AND HUMOROUS, at the CITY HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, *October 26th*, 1871.

The Entertainment will commence at 9 o'clock. Doors will be opened at half-past 8.

Admission.....$2
Reserved Seats.....$3

Tickets may be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.
1727 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS.

MR. W. E. ROGERS having leased the LUSITANO CLUB BUILDING, is desirous of obtaining a few BOARDERS, having several suites of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS unoccupied. The Apartments can be had with or without Board. Apply as above.
1758 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

MR. ALFRED SINGER, *TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE,*

IS prepared to take a limited number of Pupils during his stay in Hongkong. For particulars, apply by letter, CLUB LUSITANO BUILDING.
1m 1767 Hongkong, 16th October, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking cargo at through rates to HANKOW).

THE U. S. N. Company's Chartered Steamer

"AC

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 10.00, and the last messenger-boy left the office at 10.20.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 20TH, 1871.

A more grotesque contrast between the rights which the officials in Hongkong claim for themselves, and those which they are willing to allow to others, could not be found than that which was presented on Wednesday, at the meeting of the Council. The COLONIAL-SECRETARY outdid himself. His views on the question of public discussion must eclipse even those which he once astounded Hongkong by giving utterance to on the subject of finance, when he held that when once money had been voted by the Council, the Government could apply it as they liked. His ideas upon discussion are equally large-minded and sound. They may be briefly stated to be that officials may say what they like, and non-officials may not say anything which officials do not like; or taking the two latter negatives as making one affirmative, we may state the view more tersely as that non-official people may only say what the Government pleases. Put in this way, it will be seen at once that the same rule is applied to all, that is, all may express Government views, and no others. The Hon. Mr. RYRIE is to be persecuted and called upon to apologise, for having dared to ask whether a rumour which, if true, would reflect upon the REGISTRAR-GENERAL's Department, were correct or not; while the Hon. COLONIAL-SECRETARY accuses him to his face of having been actuated with a desire to make use of his position in the Council to convey a false impression to the public. Mr. RYRIE must not ask a question; the COLONIAL-SECRETARY may be abusive; and, be it observed, there is no inconsistency, as both these things are equally pleasing to the Hongkong Government. The Hon. Mr. ROWETT in a manly spirit at once entered an emphatic protest against the language used by Mr. AUSTIN; and then came out the full beauty of the official character. Mr. AUSTIN was quite sure his words did not go so far as that; they could not possibly mean anything like what Mr. ROWETT and every body else in the room felt and knew that they did mean; and then he went on to say that he did not allege that Mr. RYRIE had "done it" intentionally, that is, he did not allege that Mr. RYRIE had *intentionally* "*meant*,"—as the words to which exception was taken were simply those in which he attributed motive. This from the gentleman who wishes to force Mr. RYRIE into apologising merely for asking about a fact connected with the REGISTRAR-GENERAL's Department, while distinctly prefacing his question with a statement that he did not allude to the Head of the Department, as the short hand note taken at the time incontestibly shows, (if any confirmation of the words is indeed required) is sufficiently noteworthy. Mr. RYRIE is to be held to have made a charge when he asks a question; Mr. AUSTIN to have attributed no motive when he accuses a member of having "meant" to do what was wrong. What Mr. RYRIE meant to do was on the surface, that is, to get an answer to his question, and it is to be regretted no very satisfactory one has been forthcoming, so far as the public are concerned. We admit that the question asked was one calculated to be a little annoying to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL as, being greatly dependent upon the Chinese in his office, he might naturally feel irritated at anything which might make it appear that he had been misled by men to whom he has to trust so much. This, however, could have been easily put right by his simply offering an apology to Mr. RYRIE for the hasty manner in which he fired forth at him. But we have not yet been informed what are the duties of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, and how he became mixed up at all in the consideration of the question of levying taxes in Hongkong; or how he came to suggest the establishment of a Chinese Custom House or something very like it in the Colony. We cannot see that this is a subject upon which any opinion is wanted from the REGISTRAR-GENERAL; and though the COLONIAL-SECRETARY does not call this negotiation, we say it is going very far in that direction when a sort of behind the curtain investigation of the subject goes on, and official opinion is recorded on a commercial matter before the mercantile opinion has been properly ascertained. If the REGISTRAR-GENERAL does not wish to be misunderstood, he had better stick strictly to his own business, and not mix so much up in affairs which are out of his Department, and which he does not understand. It is true that in his capacities as member of the Legislative Council, and of the Executive Council, he has a locus standi to have cognisance of such affairs, but we are sure his services will be better appreciated if he be a little less anxious always to take a prominent part, and to set his opinions against those of men far more experienced, and far better able to judge than he can pretend to be. Whether he is responsible in regard to this Custom House business or not, we do not know; but there can be not doubt that the whole affair has been lamentably mismanaged from beginning to end, and that his name has been specially mixed up with it. The public hearing a number of reports concerning information having leaked out, had a right to enquire how this was; and whether the information had got abroad from the REGISTRAR-GENERAL's Department. The story concerning the document being transmitted to Canton is denied by Mr. BOWRA, as strongly as it is asserted by the BARON DE MERITENS, but still from the correspondence published to-day, it is clear that in one way and another a very great deal has become known to the Commissioner of Customs and to the Chinese Authorities, before the mercantile Community generally have been consulted; and whether the Government call what they have done "negotiations," or anything else, it is pretty clear they have been very active in every direction but the one in which they ought to have acted, that is, in ascertaining by the regular channel, the Chamber of Commerce, what is the opinion of mercantile men in the place. It is from this irregularity that the whole of this question has arisen, and it is high time that the public were assured that in a commercial question as much importance will be attached to the opinion of the merchants in Hongkong as to that of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

It is important that this be not lost sight of in the dispute which has arisen concerning the question asked in the Council. The original misunderstanding between Mr. SMITH and Mr. RYRIE, is too petty an affair to be worth further parley. Mr. RYRIE undoubtedly brought no charge, and Hongkong has some thing else to do than to discuss the question whether a man ought to be called upon to apologise for what he has not done. There is not one-hundredth part the reason to call upon Mr. RYRIE to substantiate this imaginary charge that there is to call upon Mr. AUSTIN to substantiate the charge which he actually did make against Mr. RYRIE. But all this is of very minor importance to the question we have above-indicated, namely, whether important steps,—call them negotiations or not—but very important steps should be taken in regard to a measure affecting the whole trade of the Colony without consulting the mercantile community; and, secondly, whether such a letter such as that sent by the Colonial Secretary to the Hon. Mr. RYRIE is not only unwarranted by the circumstances, but neither more nor less than a species of coercion, and a direct breach of privilege. This point will be decided at the next meeting of the Council, and in the meantime, we can only express our unqualified admiration of Mr. RYRIE's fair and manly conduct in showing his perfect willingness to disclaim any idea of casting an imputation upon a fellow-member of the Council, but at the same time refusing to reply to an accusation which, with every desire to act in a conciliatory spirit, he could not but feel was altogether without foundation.

The following is the correspondence which was read at the Legislative Council on Wednesday, and of which a summary was given yesterday:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
25th September, 1871.

SIR,—With reference to the charge which you preferred against the Registrar-General's Department at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, of having sent the copy of a confidential document to Chinese Officials at Canton, I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to acquaint you that at the next meeting of Council you will be expected to substantiate your charge.

I have, &c.,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN.

The Honorable PHINEAS RYRIE.

HONGKONG, 10th October, 1871.

SIR,—Although as a member of the Legislative Council I do not hold myself in any way answerable out of Council for anything I may have there said, no matter how it may affect individuals, I think it due to you to inform you that the Baron de Meritens is the person on whose information I acted at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, when I asked for information on the subject of the duties of the Registrar-General's Department, and so framed my question as to imply that a copy of your letter on the blockade of the port, and suggesting a remedy, had found its way to Canton, and that it might have got there from some one in your department. The Baron de Meritens told me and others, that he had seen in the hands of Mr. Bowra, of the Canton Customs, a copy of that letter, in English, and further that he saw a Chinese translation of the same letter in the hands of the Viceroy.

The Baron de Meritens has failed to furnish me with the proofs he had promised me in support of his assertion, and as he proposes to leave Hongkong for Europe to-morrow, I think it only just towards you to give up his name as that of my informant.

I have sent a copy of this letter to the BARON de MERITENS.—I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
P. RYRIE.

The Honorable CECIL C. SMITH,
Registrar-General.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CANTON, 9th October, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward a letter to your address, which has been handed to me by the Commissioner of Customs.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
P. J. HUGHES,
Consul.

The Hon. J. G. AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
CANTON, 7th October, 1871.

SIR,—In the Hongkong newspapers of the 22nd and 23rd ultimo, I have observed reports of a meeting of the Legislative Council, in the course of which it was implied that the Registrar-General, or his department, had furnished the Canton Customs with a copy of a confidential document respecting the establishment of a Customs system in Hongkong.

So far as the charge relates to this office, I should be content to allow the matter to pass without comment or contradiction, but, as my silence might possibly be misconstrued, I think it right to address you on the subject, and I have now the honour to assure you most positively, that no such document as that referred to, in original or in copy, in English or in Chinese, has ever been communicated publicly or privately to me, or to the Customs' department in Canton.

The Heikuan declares that he has never seen the document, and so far as I have been able to ascertain by actual and careful enquiry among the several high officials of the province, no copy has ever reached Canton. The Viceroy assures me that no such letter has ever been brought to his notice, and I am authorized by his Excellency to contradict in the most unqualified and unhesitating manner, the statement or report that any copy or translation of the letter in question, has ever been in his possession, submitted for his perusal, or transmitted by him to Peking.

All that the Viceroy knows of the matter has been learned in the course of conversation with myself, and my knowledge of the document is confined to such a general idea of its tenour as I have been able to gather from the statements of unofficial members of the Council, from general report, and from the articles on the subject which have appeared in the public press.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. BOWRA,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

The Hon. J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial-Secretary, Hongkong.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
CANTON, 16th October, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, forwarding for my perusal copy of a letter, addressed to you by the Hon. P. Ryrie, informing you of the authority on which he had based certain recent official statements and enquiries concerning a confidential document alleged to be in the possession of this office.

To the assertion of the Baron de Meritens that he had seen in my hands a copy of the letter in English, I give a most uncompromising and unqualified denial; and, in order the more emphatically to meet and refute a statement so audaciously false and unfounded, I enclose herwith an affidavit on the subject, which I have this day sworn to in Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate.

As regards the second portion of the Baron de Meritens' statement, that he "had seen a Chinese translation of the same letter in the hands of the Viceroy," I am convinced that it is equally unworthy of credence with the first. The Viceroy requests me to give an emphatic contradiction to the statement: and distinctly affirms that during the course of the two conversations held with Baron de Meritens, no allusion was made to any such document as that referred to.

I would merely add that Mr. Blancheton, Consul for France at this port, (at this moment in Hongkong), was present at the only interview which took place between the Viceroy and M. de Meritens. If requested, Mr. Blancheton will, I have no doubt, recall the conversation, and state whether or no any such document was referred to or produced.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
E. C. BOWRA,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

To the Hon. CECIL C. SMITH,
Registrar-General, Hongkong.

AFFIDAVIT.

I hereby voluntarily make oath, that I have never seen, read, held in my possession, or transmitted to the Chinese Authorities, in original or in copy, privately or officially, in English or in Chinese, in any shape or form whatsoever, any letter or memorandum from the Registrar-General, or any other member of the Hongkong Executive, relative to the establishment of a Customs' system in Hongkong. And I further state solemnly, and on oath, that I have never seen or read, or held in my possession, or transmitted to the Chinese Authorities, in original or in copy, privately or officially, in English or Chinese, the document concerning which enquiry was made at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 22nd ultimo, and then stated to be in the hands of the Canton Customs.

E. C. BOWRA.

Sworn at Canton, this 15th day of October, 1871, before me,

P. J. HUGHES,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

A home telegram will be ready for delivery to subscribers at 6 p.m. to-day.

The performance of the Eureka Troupe last night went off very well. The house was well filled, and the Burlesque of "Fair Rosamond" ully came up to previous pieces, and met with evident appreciation. The company will receive an addition for the next performance in Mr. E. J. Haygarth, who is well spoken of, and will have the farther attraction of an orchestra.

The *Singapore Times* of the 10th inst. has the following:—The manager of the Telegraph Companies here informs us that the telegraph steamer *Investigator* has just reached Anjer. She will lay a short cable across the Straits of Sunda to join Java with Sumatra, then proceed to join the other steamships at Port Darwin. It is expected the work of laying the Australian cable will be completed by the middle of December. The land lines across the Australia Continent are being proceeded with rapidly, and it is hoped will be finished by the end of the year. The following telegram has been received at the telegraph office this morning:—

ANJER, October 10th.

Captain Halpin lays Telok Betong shore end to-day, and hopes to complete line by Friday.

My Lord Chief-Justice appeared rather surprised when he was received yesterday with a guard of honour on entering the Supreme Court to open the Sessions. Some dozen of the police, in charge of Inspector Halloran, were drawn up to receive him, and presented arms on the arrival of My Lord from the Club across the way. A great many theories have been broached with regard to the immediate reason for the new order, but the only plausible one is that some one connected with the Government has been home recently, and has returned with a dim recollection of the Assize pageants or the Westminster Hall magnificences. Only some one ought to have told the Chief-Justice of the treat in store for him. The mortification of being received with presented arms, and not being prepared to run the gauntlet with equanimity, must be very great. On the next occasion, no doubt, My Lord will have his carriage in readiness to bring him over from the Club. All things will then be in order.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 16th October, 1871.

The fire at Chicago has been completely extinguished. Upwards of 500 lives have been lost, and a hundred thousand persons are starving and houseless. Food is being distributed to the sufferers by the Government.

Serious disturbances are reported in Algeria, and two Chiefs are said to be marching against the French.

PARIS.

A meeting of the permanent Commission took place on Thursday, when Perier assured the members that all the difficulties with Berlin had entirely disappeared.

LONDON, 17th October.

A large collection has been made for the sufferers at Chicago.

ESSENCE OF COUNCIL.

Minutes read.—Philological discussion on difference between "implication" and "insinuation." [Latter word is defined by Webster as "the act of gaining on favour or affections by gentle or artful means"— no doubt the sense in which it was used.] Minutes corrected—facts and not opinions to be stated.

COLONIAL SECRETARY (insinuatingly). Now, come along Ryrie, just make some kind of explanation; anything will do just as an excuse for poor Smith's losing his temper, and we will say no more about the charge.

Hon. RYRIE.—But I did not make a charge. Can't apologise for Smith's saying that I made one. He'd better do all that.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Oh! but just say a word like a gentleman, like ME, you know.

Hon. RYRIE.—No—can't be done.

COLONIAL SECRETARY (sotto voce, to Governor)—Now then, look sharp, fire away!

GOVERNOR (with severity)—Will you substantiate or withdraw the charge?

Hon. RYRIE.—I have made no charge, and make none.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Well, then, imagine you made one; it will do just as well.

ACTING ATTORNEY.—He did make a charge. I don't know the words; but I know it was a charge.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.—He made a charge. I am speaking only from recollection. Don't know anything accurately, don't want to, particularly; but it was a charge.

ACTING ATTORNEY.—There were three of us here thought so, and only about twenty who did not, so it must be a charge.

COLONIAL-SECRETARY, (insinuatingly).—He meant to convey an impression to the public, not to get an answer here.

Hon. ROWETT.—You're making an unfounded charge yourself, insinuating motive.

COLONIAL-SECRETARY.—I did not intentionally mean to say that he had intentionally meant.

Hon. KESWICK.—What's the business before the meeting?

Hon. RYRIE.—Protest!

COLONIAL-SECRETARY.—Quite out of order.

Chorus, &c.

NON-OFFICIALS.—Protest, protest, protest!

OFFICIALS: Charge, charge, charge! Grand modulation by the Colonial-Secretary from the key of "Not the slightest intention" to that of "I scorn the insinuation" (*A flat*).—Finale.

JUDICIAL.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had given rather a stupid sort of a decision about bills drawn in Penang. But perhaps Council would pass an Ordinance to prevent his doing so again.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—Oh, yes; certainly, very desirable indeed.

PRAYA.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Getting along splendidly with repairs.

Hon. ROWETT.—Where did you get the money?

COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Oh! not voted yet; but, ah, but we can stop of you like.

Non-officials decidedly do like.

RISES, GRATUITIES, &C.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.—£100 please for d'Almada, only gets £400 now, quite an old hand; very willing.

Hon. CECIL SMITH.—Very willing; found him so when I was Colonial Secretary and Sir Richard, Governor; and we kept him moving about between the pair of us, you bet!—£100 granted.

ACTING ATTORNEY.—Sorry you passed that so quickly. Wanted to remind public about the time when I was Colonial Secretary—very active man d'Almada, very polite-like.

COLONIAL SECRETARY (insinuating again)—And about the Praya money, gentlemen?

NON-OFFICIALS.—Not a stiver before that little protest business is settled.

Council adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

The October Sessions were opened yesterday by the Chief-Justice. The following gentlemen were sworn as jurors:—Messrs. F. L. Plaché, N. Willaume, V. Gutierrez, P. Petterson, E. Lilley, M. A. da Silva, and J. P. Embke.

The Acting Attorney-General, Hon. H. J. Ball, prosecuted.

The first case called was that of Lee Achoy who was arraigned on a charge of stealing from the steamer *Kwangtung* a box containing $250 and some clothes, the property of one Wong-Ming-nga, on the 2nd October last.

The prisoner having pleaded not guilty, and stated that he was carrying the box, the Attorney-General discovered that the complainant was not in attendance, though he had been warned.

Under these circumstances, it was decided to take a short case, but on examination it appeared that the Inspector in charge (Mr. McBeth) had not arrived. The next case happily went off without a hitch.

BREACH OF CONDITIONAL PARDON.

Pang Akow pleaded guilty of being found at large in the Colony on the 1st October, 1871, he having been sentenced on the 10th July, 1868, at the Police Court, to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and after the expiration of that term to find security for three months, and having received a conditional pardon on the 15th August, 1868. Sentence postponed.

THE "KWANGTUNG" CASE.

Lee Achoy was then replaced in the dock and given in charge to the jury.

The Attorney-General briefly opened the case, remarking that this crime, that of going on board a steamer about to start and stealing the passengers' luggage, was rather common in this Colony. The complainant had placed his box in his bunk, and was standing near it when a Chinaman came up and engaged him in conversation, after which he found his box was gone. The prisoner and another man were seen on deck carrying the box. The complainant claimed it, and there was a commotion. The second man let the box go, and ran away, pursued by Mr. J. C. Abbot, Chief officer of the *Kwangtung*, who failed to catch him. Returning to the prisoner, he took him below, and gave him in charge shortly afterwards.

The jury convicted the prisoner, and his Lordship, remarking that the robbery was part of a system, and that it was only to be lamented that Mr. Abbot had been unable to capture the accomplice, sentenced the prisoner to three years' penal servitude.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Cheong-acheok and Cheok-acheong were discharged by proclamation, the Attorney-General entering a *nolle prosequi* in the case.

BURGLARY AND VIOLENCE.

Tang-asow was charged with burglary in the house of Too-tam-ohee, and with beating, bruising, and ill-treating the inmates.

The Attorney-General said that this was a very serious case, for not only was the crime charged committed by a large body of men, but it was one of a savage and brutal nature. It appeared that on the 17th August last, at about midnight, the complainant, a farmer living at Tsat-chee-mooey, was sleeping in his house, as were also his wife and children. The prisoner and 8 or 9 other men, with torches in their hands, effected an entrance through the roof, and coming down asked where the money was. Not obtaining it so rapidly as they wished, they burned the complainant and his wife with the torches, the marks of the burning being exhibited to the Court. The men then went away, and a complaint was made at the nearest Police Station. The Corporal in charge (Charles Johnson) placed men along the road with orders to arrest anyone coming from the suspicious quarter, (a mode of proceeding which gained for him the commendation of the Attorney General, "whatever might be said about the neglect of the police.") The prisoner was arrested carrying a bundle which contained some of the stolen ornaments.

The prisoner at first told the interpreter that he had nothing to say, let punishment be inflicted. As, however, his defence was asked for, he said the property had been given him by another man who left the Colony the day after the burglary.

His Lordship in charging the jury said he quite concurred with the Attorney-General in his remark that the burglary was of a savage and brutal nature, and also agreed with him in commending the police for the caution, consideration, and tact, which they had shewn in this case.

The prisoner was found guilty, and the jury added that they desired to express their satisfaction at the conduct of the police connected with this case. His Lordship said he would forward their expression to the proper quarter.

Mr. Douglas proved a former conviction against the prisoner on the 13th February, 1869. He was then sentenced by the Supreme Court under the name Sang-a-yee to 15 months' imprisonment and 100 lashes, for robbery with violence. He received the whole punishment.

The prisoner was now sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and three floggings with 40 strokes each time.

NOLLE PROSEQUI

Lee-a-cheong was discharged by proclamation, the Attorney-General entering a *nolle prosequi*. He was charged with a robbery in Mr. Parkyn's house, but though the case was one of great suspicion, the property had not been found, and therefore the Attorney-General said he could not ask the jury to convict the prisoner.

LARCENY.

Lee-tow-yee, cook to J. H. Ayenge, assistant distiller at the Distillery, was charged with stealing various articles the property of his master, and one Choo-a-chow on the 19th September.

The case was very simple. The complainant left his house in the morning, and on returning to it found the door locked, his chest open, and several articles of clothing missing. He made a report to the police, and the prisoner was arrested on the Macao steamer through his servant, Choo-a-chow, who directed the police thither.

The defence was that the boy, Achow, had played the prisoner false, having promised to steal in concert with him, but having turned traitor at the last.

The jury immediately convicted the prisoner, who was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Lum Akai was placed at the bar on a charge of snatching a pair of earrings from a woman named Wong-nin-ho.

The Attorney-General remarked that this crime had been extremely prevalent when he first came to the Colony, but that it had diminished very much in consequence of an Ordinance which had been passed. Here, however, was a case which resembled those which he remembered so well in bygone times.

The complainant gave evidence as to the theft. She was walking along the road, and some one came behind her and snatched both her earrings. She ran after the man (whom she identified with the prisoner), but fell down and lost him. Another woman who was with her also identified the prisoner.

The prisoner was subsequently arrested by a Chinese constable, on the information and from the description furnished by the complainant and her friend. The earrings were discovered in a pawn-shop, but the pawning was not connected with the prisoner.

The Attorney-General put in the prisoner's statement before the magistrate: on the depositions he was made to say, "I did rob the woman. I have nothing more to say. I have no witness." The Attorney-General said it looked very much as if the "not" had been left out. That would make the statement consistent, but it was not at all likely, on the other hand, that so experienced an officer as Mr. May would make the omission.

Under these circumstances the statement was withdrawn from the evidence.

The prisoner now simply denied the charge, but was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour, with three months' solitary confinement.

BREACHES OF CONDITIONAL PARDON.

Tang-Ayan, Ho-Afook, and Chan-Ayin, severally pleaded guilty of breaches of conditional pardons, and sentences in all three cases was reserved.

Three cases are to be tried to-day, a forgery case (defended by Mr. Hayllar) to-morrow, another case (undefended) on Monday, and the conspiracy case (defended by Mr. Hayllar) in the course of a week or so.

INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of the man killed by the fall of a house in Upper Station Street Lane, was concluded yesterday.

Mr. Osmond, the Registration Clerk in the Registrar-General's office, proved that the registered owner of the house was one Leong Ahing, while Mr. R. Medar, from the Treasury, showed that it was entered in the Treasury books in the name of Leong Among, who, he believed, was not in the Colony now. The Police and Lighting Rates were paid by a tenant, whose name he did not know. This witness further stated that Mr. E. Sharp had two houses in the lot, Mr. Barrington being agent for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for others. Mr. Alford stated that he was perfectly certain from measurements taken by himself that the two houses next to Baxter Houses (4 and 25) were on Section 1, and were therefore Mr. Sharp's. A Chinaman, for whom a summons was issued at the last hearing, gave the information that he knew nothing of the house or of Leong-ahing.

The Coroner said he thought the case was sufficiently clear now. It appeared that the lot originally belonged to Leong-ahoong, who had mortgaged the two houses next the wall to Mr. Sharp, and two others to the Bank. But neither went to the place, and in process of time Mr. Barrington, the agent for the Bank, came to collect the rent of one of Mr. Sharp's houses, and Mr. Sharp to collect that of two houses belonging to Mr. Barrington. The fourth house, the one in question, was paying rent to some Chinese. In spite of Mr. Barrington's protest the fact was plain. Mr. Alford said distinctly that section 1 was under the wall. Mr. Barrington was collecting the rent of one of the houses there, and Mr. Sharp that of two which did not belong to him. Therefore there was this mistake throughout. The letter written to Mr. Barrington by the Surveyor-General did not specifically include this house, but was meant to refer to the whole lot, under the idea, which seemed a prevalent one, that Mr. Barrington was agent for the whole. But the other houses had been equally unattended to since the writing of the letter which Mr. Barrington said he had never received. The absolute ownership of the house, however, did not much matter. It seemed to him that the only remedy for occurrences of this kind was that the Surveyor-General should have power to turn out the people who lived in houses which he considered in a dangerous condition. The owner would turn up very quickly when he found his rent was not being paid. If the Jury wished to append a special recommendation to their verdict, he thought it should take that form. No special blame appeared to attach to anybody. The Survey Office easily fell into the mistake that the houses referred to in the letter were all Mr. Barrington's, though this particular one was not. No one connected with the house had been warned, and indeed if he had to warn the man now he would not know whom to warn. As to the cause of death, that was perfectly clear.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with the following special recommendation: "We consider it advisable that the Surveyor-General should have full power to turn out the inmates of dangerous houses, and to make the owners responsible for the re-occupation of the house before the property is rendered safe."

An inquest was commenced at the Seamen's Hospital on the body of the boiler-maker of the *Glenartney*, who died yesterday from the injuries he received on board by entangling himself in some way with the machinery. The *Glenartney* put back and left the deceased (whose name is Gilleaby) in Hospital. She afterward proceeded on her Cacutta trip, and the inquest cannot go on until her return. The evidence taken was that of Dr. Adams, who described the injuries which caused death. The inquest is adjourned *sine die*.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

19th October.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

The only new case of any importance before the magistrate yesterday, was one of selling opium without a licence, for which offence a certain Mr. Cheong-a-tun was fined $25, or two months' imprisonment, Opium dross, liquor, &c., being found in his house, which was entered under a search warrant by Inspector Orley. The defendant went to gaol.

APPLICATION FOR EXTRADITION.

The three Chinese under the charge of Captain Deane, charged by Chinese Government officers and others interested, with breaking the laws of China, were again brought up yesterday. One Lum-a-chong, a trader in dried fish, came forward to charge the first defendant, Cheong-yee-ho. Complainant stated his native village is Loong-sooey-how, of the Chew-yeong district. On the 24th March, 1869, he was at home with the family of his brother, Sam Akah, wife and two children; they all went to bed at about 8 o'clock, and before going he fastened the only door of the house opening to the village street, and at midnight he was awakened by a noise of hammering at the door, which was burst open. He came out of his bed room, and there he saw seventeen or eighteen men, some carrying oil paper torches, and all of them armed with swords or pistols. The prisoner was one of those armed men; he had a sword, and he rushed at him, the complainant, and seized him by the queue threatening that if he called out he would kill him, so he begged prisoner to spare his life. At that time his brother came from his room, one of the armed men struck him with a sword on the head, inflicting a wound which bled very much; he fell down, and another of the armed men thrust his sword into his body, another also made a cut at him. The prisoner retained his hold of complainant's queue. They plundered to the value of from $120 to $200 in silver, and $700 value in clothing, &c., which they took away in boxes, and, they then left. Complainant then went to the door with the object of giving the alarm, but seeing three armed men there stationed, he had to draw back. He then heard a noise which led him to suppose another house in the village was being sacked, which proved true. He acquainted the District Magistrate of what had happened, and that his brother was killed, and after every endeavour to find out the men, he had failed until now, when on a visit to this place he ran against the prisoner in charge of an officer, and his own Government officer following.

The other two defendants, named Wong-a-tung and Lee-a-mee, were charged with a similar offence, only in another village. Lee-a-foon, the complainant, stated he was a shop coolie employed for the last four years in the Cheong-shing sugar manufactory at the village of Chong-foo-tow, in the district of Poongkoon, the master's name is Yeong-a-shing; the burglary on his master's house was performed by twenty armed men on the 22nd May last, and the two prisoners were two of the gang. One of them cut him on the leg with a sword, wound shown in Court, and his master reported the circumstances to the authorities at the district; they took upwards of a thousand dollars. On the 13th October he came to this Colony, he was sent by his master on information of some men who had been apprehended, and on the 17th he was taken to the gaol, where a number of men were placed before him, and he picked out the prisoners.

The three defendants were then committed to gaol, pending the receipt of orders from H.E. the Lieut.-Governor as to their further disposal.

RAPID STEAMING TO INDIA.—The steamer *Holland* arrived at Calcutta on the 2nd ulto., thirty-three days out from Liverpool, including two days and five hours occupied in passing through the Suez Canal. This is said to be the quickest passage on record between the two ports.

THE RESULT OF A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—In the Dublin Bankruptcy Court, recently, was heard the case in re George Charles Topp. The bankrupt had been a brewer in Coleraine, and his liabilities amounted to about £35,000. The bankrupt is a young man, lately residing in Cork, where he had been engaged in marriage to a young girl. Shortly after he had established the brewery in Coleraine he became attached to another young lady, and seemingly forgot the Cork young lady. An action for breach of promise of marriage was instituted against him, and a verdict of £500 was given for the plaintiff. The present meeting was for the final examination of the bankrupt. Mr. Purcell, Q. C., appeared for the assignee, and Mr. O'Riordan on the part of the young lady, who had been been plaintiff in the action for breach of promise of marriage. He objected to the passing of the final examination, as the damages given to his client had not been paid. Mr. Perry argued that this was no special ground of opposition. The case was adjourned for one month.

OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

(N. C. Daily News.)

Hongkong must certainly be a pleasant place to live out of—a fact which, however previously doubted, must now, since the issue of the last blue book on the Colony, be received as unquestionable. We had previously supposed that factions in Hongkong had been mainly divided into two sections: supporters of the Government circle, and its opponents; but our last authority shows that there are, nearly as many as there are officials in the little island. Never was such a round of snubbing probably administered, and seldom have the snubbers received so little for their pains. The volume opens with a gentle snub administered by the Governor, in his parting financial statement. Those who are acquainted with the despotic authority exercised by the resident in Government-house, will admire the *naiveté* of the following:—

"Nevertheless, in a Council where practically, I assert, there is the most substantial liberty of suggestion, speech, and action, and where it has always been the anxious desire of the Executive to encourage the free interchange of thought for the improvement of such legislation as may be proposed, I do not think it necessary to go seriatim through all the establishments or items now offered for consideration."

It is a suggestive commentary on his Excellency's ideas of liberty of action, that, so little did he fear its exercise by his Council, he actually sent to the Home Government his financial statement some considerable time before he thought it necessary to communicate it to his own Legislature. But although Sir Richard MacDonnell has in his composition much of the stuff of which tyrants are made, a greater than his Excellency was there. Councils, tied hand or foot, even when flattered by the dangling of a liberty they could never possess, before their eyes, might be acquiescent; but Colonial Secretaries know no such influence, and Sir Richard in turn had to eat a fair modicum of humble pie. Sir Richard found himself in possession of a sum of some $250,000 beyond the ordinary receipts of the Colony. So great a plum was not to be lightly thrown aside, and though he had special directions as to how it was to be applied, human nature whispered that there was an opportunity for increasing his *entourage*. The pomp and circumstance of government must be kept up, and how so well as from a fund under his own personal management? But though the Colonial Secretary was willing that the Government should derive an income from a vice banished from all other civilized states, and though the Governor firmly believed that his countenance to vice had a tendency to purify the morals of the community over which he presided, and more especially would be effective in delivering from a temptation too strong for them that most darling of his progeny the Hongkong Police Force, the former was not quite convinced of the propriety of delivering into the hands of the latter, even when aided by his "free" Council, the administration of the little sum in question. So snub the second falls on the head of the unhappy Governor; his yacht has to be sold, his launches are left without crews, and his policemen without verandahs to their quarters. Snub the third unfortunately falls on the same shoulders. The immaculate Wohung, farmer of gambling licenses, does not find it convenient to arrange to give up to his successor the houses wherein this harmless amusement was carried on; but though he was so unwilling to come to terms that the shutting of the houses for a time was the only alternative apparent to the governmental mind—a deed the consequences of which were too terrible to think of, he was quite willing to continue the licenses on the same terms as formerly. Wohung's firm "had deserved well of the Executive for the activity and zeal displayed in assisting and, as it were, supplementing the Police Force of the Colony," (however that came to pass); and therefore, in opposition to instructions from Downing Street, was continued in his post without security. Governor MacDonnell's accounts, which seem to have satisfied the "free" Legislative of Hongkong, did not meet the same appreciation in the Colonial Office; and his Excellency has to stand snub No. 4, and explain the difference between 317,000 and 457,000 dollars. His Excellency "must admit that the paragraph in question is badly expressed," but has to find means to stump up on behalf of the Colony some 129,000 dollars. He has his revenge; he is about to return to England, and offers his personal services, as "otherwise Her Majesty's Government must labour under great disadvantage, and be exposed to attacks and misrepresentations, whilst *ad interim*, it can satisfy no party." A last telegram, suggesting that his Excellency should do as he was bid, and a despatch of six lines to the same effect, is the only reply. But the governmental mind was not happy, so we are treated to a despatch on the efficiency of the Police Force, in the surveillance of which he had himself taken a "very active part," and exercised "daily vigilance in examining the reports of crimes." The returns of crime had decreased some 47 per cent. and though, as he again naively remarks, ill-natured folk suggested that the returns were less because the facilities for concealment were greater, such was opposed to the opinions of the Chief-Justice, of the Council, the Bar, and, we may add, of the acting "Captain" Superintendent of Police. From the latter, a valuable report is appended informing us of the death of several horses from the "apparently incurable rheumatism which seems peculiar to China and which is frequently accompanied by a honey combed exostosis on the posterior maxillary bones." The Governor, however, goes away, and the apparently harmonious elements in the "free" Council begin to take up the game of snub. The Officer administering the Government no sooner finds his back turned than he determines to close the gambling houses and dismiss the immaculate Wohung; "not being convinced that to their maintenance any check on crime is to be attributed." For this, he in return receives his snub from Downing Street; it being "extremely unadvisable" that an officer only administering a government should take on himself to upset the policy of his chief whose place he occupies. He, however, sells the Governor's yacht, having obtained leave to do so. The Chief-Justice discovers, between March and November, that all is not gold that glitters, and that Wohung's endeavours to raise the morality of the Colony have not been crowned with that success which the Governor anticipated. For this he gets snubbed from the Attorney-General, who writes a memorandum expressing his "surprise" at his superior's conduct, and enclosing in proof of his statements a certain remark made by the Judge and copied into a local paper. The Chief-Justice, not content with doubting the moralising influences of gambling, actually attacks the Police Force, making statements thereanent which the Attorney-General, with his superior knowledge, declares to be "unsupported by any evidence whatever." In conclusion, he hopes that H. E. the Lieut-Governor will prevail with the Chief-Justice "to abstain from attacking the policy of the Government from the Bench, as there can be no doubt that he thereby encourages mischievous and libellous newspapers to spread among that foreign community all over China and Japan, and even to propagate at Home, every kind of falsehood which can bring odium on this Colony, in relation to the system of licensing gaming houses." The Chief-Justice replies with a statement, that never was the "trustworthiness" of the Police so low "as at present" (August 1870,) and proposes a draft ordinance. Of what was the opinion of the Colonial Secretary on these documents we are unfortunately ignorant—their receipt being acknowledged, but the opinion carefully guarded from the public under the disguise of nine stars. An officer administering must, however, make some change; so licenses are put up to public auction, which benefits the special fund by some $2,500 per month and draws forth a mild rebuke again from Downing Street. At last, public opinion even in Hongkong seems to have awakened; the Chamber of Commerce petitions against gambling houses. The Home Government, become adepts in snubbing, acknowledge "the importance of the question," and state that on the return of Sir Richard MacDonnell "instructions will be given to him to consider the whole matter," with a view to its termination. The ever active Attorney-General was unfortunately on this occasion knocked somewhat out of time. He had intended to smash the allegations of the Chamber, but the statistics which were to have done so, and covered with shame the "mischievous and libellous newspapers," were not forthcoming. Plucking up heart of grace, the foreign residents follow, wondering at the probable destiny of the mysterious "Special Fund," ever growing but never applied to any practical end. The Chinese residents eventually afford to the Registrar-General an opportunity for the delivery of another snub, by actually signing another petition to the same effect. The Registrar-General, however, makes the incontrovertible statement that "a petition on any subject from the Chinese community depends, as a rule, not on its intrinsic merits, but rather on the energy

troops in the city, devoted to them personally and exclusively, and ready to die at their mere word.

It was a state of things that always threatened to involve the Government in difficulties; and for some time past great efforts have been been made to train an army which shall be literally an imperial force; so that the troops of individual chiefs might be no longer employed. It is not known how far this has been completed; nor can we inform our readers how this force has been raised. Our own opinion strongly leans to the belief that the regiments are still men of particular clans. Satsuma, for instance, as we have said, has his men enrolled in it; and he himself is one of the principal men in the Councils of the Mikado. He has, so far as we can learn, no such particular office, personally, as would allow of his being called a Minister; but his clan are in the Ministry, and none can for a moment doubt that in everything that is done he and the princes, who acted most prominently with him in the rebellion, are still the most important men in the empire. Nominally, of course, they must be, like all of the other Daimios, who became Chihanjis, reduced to the rank of mere private gentlemen; but the favour of the Makado, or his fears, may keep them near his person, with such high honours and privileges as preserve to them their exalted rank and consideration.

In the government of Japan, who really pulls the strings is quite unknown to foreigners. It is said that the Mikado has been endeavouring to render himself capable of using the reins of power, as well as of merely holding them. He must be a man of most wonderful decision of character, however, if he should make any attempt to act contrary to the will of the strong men in whose hands the government now is. Bold, ambitious, powerful and utterly unscrupulous as they are, he must go with them, give effect to their wishes, and with them sink or swim; or he must take the consequences. And what those consequences may be, the history of the Tycoons during the past twenty years may well suggest.

Under these circumstances, we can only speculate on the doings of the government. Until the decree printed at the head of this article appeared, no one had any idea of its having been entertained. No one, even now, knows whose recommendation it was. But although so startling as, for the moment, to dumbfounder the ordinary watchers of Japanese progress, it must be admitted to be a sagacious move; and if it be really for the strengthening of the ruler, and not only for the aggrandisement of those who have advised it, we can say nothing but in its favour. Whether the rights of all the old chiefs have been considered, and justice done to them, we cannot tell. We view it merely in its aspect of a great political step, and not in the details of its being carried into effect.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—Can any of your readers acquainted with colonial matters inform the public why Sir Benson Maxwell resigned his post of Chief Justice of the Straits Settlement, and why Sir William Hackett (who, according to the practice of the colonial service, ought to have been promoted) was not appointed in his stead; also, why the Colonial Secretary has appointed a Roman Catholic barrister, without practice or experience, and utterly unknown at Westminster Hall, to fill the important post vacated by Sir Benson Maxwell, to which a salary of £2,500, per annum is attached.

If the current gossip on these points has any foundation in truth, an answer to the above question will show that the country is not better served by Lord Kimberly than it is by Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bruce, and the men who sent out the *Megera*.—I remain, yours faithfully,

KLING.

Temple, Sept. 5.

MADRASSEE ENGLISH.

We remember to have read some time ago, in one of the Madras papers, the following specimens of English composition:—An ex-schoolmaster, petitioning for a clerkship, promises that "I and my family will ever cease to pray to the humble Almighty to shower his blessings on you and yours, for ever." Another, begging for an increase of salary on account of the rise in prices, says:—"My pain and sufferings are impeachable, and lie only in the comprehension of gentlemen of your honourable disposition ready to open your bowels of compassion to sympathise with the afflicted, and by extending your gracious hand to shoulder them from the civil darts of this dear city." A third makes the following excuse for absence.—"Please excuse attending office to-day, as my grandmother dispatched her life and want to go to firing place to see body fired and ashes put in hole." A clerk, complaining of fever and grapes, "request, most very humbly a day's leave, as he is unfortunately ill, by the blessing of God." Certainly the imposing style and fluent composition of the above articles plainly show the immense advancement made by the natives of that place in the difficulties of the English language, and certainly ought to encourage those who labour to work and faint not, for consider the utility of men like these in a public office—as corresponding clerks they would be invaluable.—*Poona Observer.*

A NOVEL CANAL BOAT.

Dr. Robert Hunter, of Cleveland, seems (says the *Boston Advertiser*) to have invented a novel canal boat. Under the stimulus of the New York State prize of 100,000 dollars, offered to the author of the best system of steam-canal transit, the doctor applied himself patiently and methodically to the subject. He began with a series of experiments whereby he learned that the chief motive power of the fish is the tail, and that the fins render little or no assistance. Accordingly, he determined to apply the principle to steam navigation. It was evident that some strong, durable, and pliant material would be requisite to counterfeit the tail of a fish, and nothing seemed so well adapted as rubber. Hence the doctor's invention simply consists of applying a plain plate of vulcanized rubber in such a way as to give the same movement as the fish does to its tail in going through the water. The rubber plates are, for canal boats, four feet square, five inches thick at one edge, and tapering in thickness down to one inch at the opposite edge. The thick edge is attached to an upright shaft which was caused to rotate back and forth about one-half of an entire revolution, which gives the rubber plate precisely the same motion as the tail of a fish makes when swimming, and of course there is a strong propelling power secured. A canal boat, with this curious modification in the shape of two "tails," was recently tested at Buffalo. The result is described as satisfactory in the highest degree. A more practical trial was to be made in a few days, when the automatic fish would start on a voyage with a cargo of coal.—*Telegraph.*

SEYMOUR'S DOUBLE RUDDERS.

Notwithstanding the general adoption and extensive use to which the screw propeller has been put there are still impediments in the way of the full utility of its application. One of these is the difficulty of steering with the rudder in the wake of the screw; another, the difficulty of stopping the way of screw-ships when once put into motion. In spite of all, screw steamers are gradually superseding paddle-wheel steamers, on account not only of their greater economy in construction, but also in the great difference to the advantage of the former in the consumption of fuel, amounting in some cases to 50 per cent. There still exists, also, beyond the points we have noticed, a serious defect in the present mode of constructing screw steamers, which naval architects have for a long time striven to overcome. This defect is caused by the present position of the propeller in an aperture in the run of the vessel. An invention by Mr. Geo. Seymour, of 54, Lime-street, the model of which we have had the opportunity of inspecting, seems to solve this problem. The chief novelty consists in the use of two rudders, hung respectively one on each side of the forepart of a somewhat extended sternpost, against which they lie when amidships, moving out as required to an angle to steer the ship, or, if projected on both sides at once to stop her way. These are managed by two steering wheels, or they may be combined to act with one wheel if desired—their separate action being, in our view, as we think it would be in that of most sailors, preferable. The sternpost is made of double-skin plating over a bar framing, so as to form a vertical hollow box into which the special framing of the screw slides down and is secured. The screw shaft passes through this sternpost, the screw working beyond it, and behind the rudders also, which have thus full command over the water, passing along the run of the ship, whilst at the same time the propeller can utilise its full power abaft of everything and free from any retarding influence. The screw can be disconnected, and by means of the usual lifting gear, such is in use in the navy, can be raised completely out of the water, when the ship can make as good way under canvas alone as any ordinary sailing ship of similar lines and rig. A ship of war fitted on this principle might, therefore, cruise round the world without burning a pound of fuel, whilst carrying within herself sufficient latent power to drive her through the water when required, by steam alone. It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the invention is one of importance, and competent judges already look to the double rudders and box stern post to supersede the present plan, and that then we shall hear no more of properly rigged screw steamers being alarmingly detained on their passages, or by accidents to the machinery, or through want of fuel. The model has been within the last few days submitted to Lloyd's Committee, and we have seen a letter from the eminent shipbuilder, Mr. Dudgeon, expressing the greatest confidence in the plan.—*Times.*

MURDER BY A SAILOR.—An old superannuated sailmaker named Ryder has been murdered at Devonport by James Taylor, a sailor, recently paid off from H.M.S. *Rattlesnake.* Deceased's niece had robbed Taylor, and on the latter applying to Ryder for some help, he only gave him some dry bread and a penny. This was the excuse of the murderer for his fearful crime. The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Taylor.

THE DANGER OF EXPOSING SPIRITISM.—If a statement that reaches us from America be true, our men of science may well take care how they attempt to expose "Spiritism." The Rev. Mr. Thurston, it seems, made such an attempt, but a steel collar was suddenly rivetted around his neck beyond the power of any blacksmith to file it off. It is true that he afterwards discovered that the ring had cured a painful tumour on his neck, and, being converted by this circumstance, he goes about with his steel ring on, lecturing in favour of the spirits; but persons in good health, who would be without this compensation, might not find it altogether pleasant to find themselves invested with the ignoble symbol of slavery.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 19th, EVENING.

There has not been much change in the position of the drug market; business in Patna has been chiefly of a speculative character at $702½ to $705; Benares is held for $695 to $700, on cash and credit terms. A good native demand exists for really first quality Malwa, now at $665 to $670, old at $675, of which there is not much left on sale.

OCTOBER 20TH, MORNING.

No change at present in the position of the drug market.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—60 to 61 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—59 to 60 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 110 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$95 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$360 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$66 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$68 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—22½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—35 to 36½ per cent. prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls 86 per share premium.

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$17 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, Limited—3 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,	4/3½ to 4/3¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/4½ to 4/4¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/4½ to 4/4¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/4½
Bank Bills on demand,	4/2½

ON NEW YORK.—

Private, 5 months' sight	—

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	220
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	220

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight	72½
Bank, 15 days sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	72¾

SALES ON OCTOBER 19TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, $2.42, by Yuen-on-tai to Hongkong merchant.

Tin, 50 pigs, at $35.00, by Yuen-on-tai to Shanghai merchant.

Buffalos Hides, 150 piculs, at $7.62, by Shun-chun-sting to Hongkong merchant.

Rattans, 200 piculs, at $4.20, by Shun-chun-shing to Hongkong merchant.

Rhinoceros Horns, 20 catties, at $1,300.00, by Shun-chun-shing to Hongkong merchant.

Yellow Beans, 200 piculs, at $2.00, by Yuen-chuen-wo to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 54 bales, at $15.50, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Calcutta Cotton, 300 bales, at $15.90, by foreign merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Bombay Cotton, 28 bales, at $13.50, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-loong.

Assorted Camlets, 500 pieces, at $17.50, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Black Lead, 840, slabs, at $5.80, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sold Agents for:

Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. 1y 589 April 6

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON	Elfin	Beer	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HAMBURG	Bertha	Rose	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Lord Macauley	Care	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	St. Pauli		Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Birdston		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Catharine		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Humboldt		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Early Morn		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Shirley	Willcomb	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Quickstep	A. P. Chase	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Yosemite		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Florella	F. G. Peabody	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN F'CO *via* N'SAKI & Y'MA	Alaska (str.)	Maury	Hongkong	T. A. Harris	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Onward	Wm. Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Jane Speirs	G. T. Brown	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN (N.Z.) & M'BOURNE	Whirlwind	Graham	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Sea Gull	Marshall	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Sunshine (str.)		Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Isabel y Seis Hermanos	Balbas	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Alexandre Lavalley	Longin	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Acantha (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

SAYLE & CO.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

Solicit inspection of the undermentioned Goods for their Autumn and Winter Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.
MELTONS, BEAVERS, WITNEYS AND NAPS.
3/4 and 6/4 Tweed COATINGS.
Silk and Wool COATINGS.
Black and Blue DIAGONALS, of the newest styles.
Fancy VESTINGS.
A choice selection of CLOTHS, in suit lengths only.
PAJAMAS and DRESSING GOWNS.
Gentlemen's HOSIERY, in Cotton, Merino or Lambswool, Comprising SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, and PANTS.
Cardigan JACKETS and VESTS.
Cotton and Linen SHEETINGS.
Damask NAPKINS and CLOTHS, all sizes.
LONG CLOTH and CRIMEAN SHIRTS, all qualities.
The New Twill Oxford SHIRT.

The latest styles in made up TIES and SCARFS.
Linen and Paper COLLARS.
Silk, Cotton, and Wool MUFFLERS.
FELT HATS, in Black, Drab and Brown.
Drab Felt and Black Paris HATS.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.
SOAP and PERFUMERY.

TAILORING in all its branches, under the superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT contains the largest and best assorted STOCK we have ever offered, comprising:
Tapestry, Brussells and Velvet Pile CARPETS.
RUGS to match the above.
Hearth RUGS and Sofa CARPETS.
Printed FELTS, in squares or by the yard.
DAMASKS and REPS, in the leading colors.
A large assortment of FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
Embroidered, Printed and Velvet Pile TABLE COVERS.
Coir MATS and MATTING.
FLOOR CLOTHS.
Mahogany and Brass Cornice POLES.
White and Colored BLANKETS.
Bed QUILTS.
Lace CURTAINS and ANTI-MACASSARS.
Eider Down QUILTS.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.
PORTMANTEAUS.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nankin and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fine Bois.
Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
„ Dinner.
Sparking HOCK.
MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.

F. PEIL.

tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DOSE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.

ONE Superior High Pressure Horizontal STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 10 Horse Power.

One highly finished Extra-strong and Powerful Direct-acting Single Cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 12 Horse Power, manufactured by MESSRS. CHARLES D. YOUNG & CO., PEETH. Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

3m 1426 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of the
VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
„ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
„ REDDIE & Co., Foochow.
„ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. H. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Belted Will," "Cornwalis," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in *hogsheads* and *kilderkins.*
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different scale.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown,* and *pink.*

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $3.50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynaud FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

A MONTILLADO, ...	per 1 doz.	Case	$13
PALE SHERRY,	„ 1	„	$8
Superior MEDOC, ...	„ 1	„	$6
Superior ST. JULIEN, ...	„ 1	„	$10
Sparkling MOSELLE, ...	„ 1	„	$14
G. H. Mumm's CHAMPAGNE,	1	„	$15
BRANDY, $6 to $12, ...	„ 1	„	

REYNOLDS & Co.

tf 1679 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

FOR SALE.

REAL Havana CIGARS.
Superior Manila and Cavite CIGARS, in boxes of 100 and 500.
Manila CHEROOTS.

Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1189 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

FOR SALE,
Ex str. "Glengyle," and late arrivals.

GENUINE La Ferme CIGARRETTES, of assorted sizes.
Smoking TOBACCOS and SNUFFS.
Genuine Havana CIGARS, from $5 to $20 per 100.
Finest Cavite and Manila CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
Meerschaum PIPES, &c., &c.

J. C. KRUSE,
No. 10, Queen's Road Central.

1m 1743 Hongkong, 12th October, 1871.

CIGARS.

MANILA and Cavite CIGARS and CHEROOTS of all kinds for Sale, by

E. J. SAGE.

1m 1626 Hongkong, 25th September, 1871.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases			
„ SHERRY	„ 3	„	
„ PORT	„ 2	„	
„ CLARET	„ 1	„	

BIRLEY & Co.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso.* Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE:

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Plotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL.
One Donkey PUMP.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

500 CASKS best PORTLAND CEMENT.

Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

2m 1541 Hongkong, 8th September, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON,
With immediate despatch.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"ELFIN,"

Capt. Beer, has room for a limited amount of Cargo.

Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1657 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN (N.Z.) AND MELBOURNE.

THE Clipper Ship

"WHIRLWIND,"

Capt. Graham, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1627 Hongkong, 25th September, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known *A* 1 Clipper Ship

"ONWARD,"

Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1548 Hongkong, 11th September, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, *Via* NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Pacific Mail Co.'s Steamer

"ALASKA,"

Capt. Jeff. Maury, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

8d 1750 Hongkong, 13th October, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"SUNSHINE,"

to arrive from Amoy on or about 20th instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1776 Hongkong, 16th October, 1871.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"ALEXANDRE LAVALLEY,"

Captain Longin, expected here from Shanghai on or about the 18th October, will load at Whampoa and this, and will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 1757 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship

"FLORELLA,"

Capt. F. G. Peabody, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

4w 1795 Hongkong, 19th October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper-barque

"QUICKSTEP,"

A. P. Chase, Master, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1783 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
To follow the "Quickstep."

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"YOSEMITE,"

shortly expected from San Francisco, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1784 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Ship

"EARLY MORN,"

shortly expected from Shanghai, will load at Whampoa as above, and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1785 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE *A* 1 Spanish Barque

"ISABELITA Y SEIS HERMANOS,"

Captain Balbas, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1751 Hongkong, 13th October, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"JANE SPEIRS,"

308 Tons Register, C. T. Brown, Master, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1684 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper-ship

"SHIRLEY,"

Willcomb, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1652 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN, (NEW ZEALAND,) AND MELBOURNE.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper-barque

"SEA GULL,"

Marshall, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1632 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 North German Barque

"ST. PAULI,"

will load at this and Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1530 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Ship

"BIRDSTON,"

will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1604 Hongkong, 21st September, 1871.

FOR HAMBURG *(direct).*

THE German 3-masted Schooner

"BERTHA,"

Rose, Master, will load as above at Whampoa and Macao, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 1611 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Ship

"LORD MACAULEY,"

Care, Master, will load at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1613 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Shanghai.—Per *Acantha*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES' PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*ALASKA,*" will be dispatched on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Nagasaki, Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Nagasaki, Yokohama, and the United States, must be superscribed per "*ALASKA,*" and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*via San Francisco.*"

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th October, 1871.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*ALPHEE,*" will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, India, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 25th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 24th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 25th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1871.

Arrangements having been made by the French Post Office for embarking and disembarking the British Overland Mails to and from France at Brindisi, thereby necessitating the payment by the French Post Office of a transit rate to the Italian Post Office, it has been determined to augment the rate of postage on letters exchanged in the direct Mails between Hongkong and the French Post Office.

The rates of postage chargeable in Hongkong upon letters sent to France and countries through France will, in future, be as follows, viz.:—

To France, Algeria, the French Offices in Turkey (except Constantinople), and the Office at Tunis and Tangiers, 22 cents per ½ ounce.

To Jaffa, Beyrouth, Tripoli (Syria), Latakia, Alexandretta, Messina, Rhodes, Smyrna, Mitylene, the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Kerassun, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Salina, Trebizond, Tultcha, Varna, Galatz, and Ibraila, 22 cents per ½ ounce.

To *Spain* and *Gibraltar*, 24 cents per ½ ounce.

To the Grand Duchies of Luxemburgh and Baden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Rhenish Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, the Principalities of Hohenzollern, Birkenfeld, Hesse-Homburg, Lippe, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt and Reuss, the Duchies of Nassau, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, Hesse-Electoral, Hesse-Darmstadt, the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the Free Cities of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, Switzerland, and Italy, 26 cents per ½ ounce.

To *Countries beyond Sea without distinction*, 28 cents per ½ ounce.

To Prussia (Rhenish Provinces excepted), Hanover, Saxony, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburgh Schwerin and Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Duchy of Brunswick, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg (the Principality of Birkenfeld excepted), the Duchy of Anhalt, the Austrian Provinces, Belgrade, *Servia* (Belgrade excepted), *Montenegro*, Schleswig and Holstein, 30 cents per ½ ounce.

To Denmark, the Papal States and Austria, 32 cents per ½ ounce.

To Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey in Europe, Sweden, Norway, Poland, and Russia, 44 cents per ½ ounce.

Pre-payment is compulsory in the case of Letters for Spain, Gibraltar, Countries beyond Sea, Servia (Belgrade excepted), and Montenegro.

Letters may be registered to all the above places, except Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, and the Austrian Provinces; the fee for registration is the same amount as the postage on each letter respectively.

Newspapers and Prices Current cannot be prepaid.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1871.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows, viz.:—

For a packet not exceeding 1

HOME NEWS.

(Summaries from the London "Daily News.")

SATURDAY, September 2nd.

The divisional orders for the conduct of the autumn manœuvres were issued yesterday. The Army Corps to be engaged are to be formed on the 8th inst. Until the arrival of the Duke of Cambridge they are to remain under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B.

It is said that the only foundation for the story that the *Lord Warden* got ashore when cruising in the Mediterranean is that while towing the *Caledonia* off a shoal her rudder touched the ground.

Yesterday morning the premises of Messrs. J. C. and J. Field, ozokerit refiners, in the Welling road, Battersea, were destroyed by fire. The damage is roughly estimated at £50,000.

At the Westminster Police-court yesterday, W. D. Campbell and a man named Turpin, his clerk, were charged with defrauding various persons of small sums of money on pretence of obtaining for them situations as secretaries, governesses, clerks, &c. Owing to some error in regard to the service of the summons Campbell did not appear, but his solicitor undertook to produce him on a subsequent occasion, and the proceedings were adjourned for a week.

In the French Assembly yesterday, M. Grevy read a message from M. Thiers, thanking the members for electing him President of the Republic. It is announced from Paris that M. Thiers has already received congratulatory telegrams from several foreign Governments.

A special telegram from our Correspondent at Versailles announces that the verdict of the court-martial there on the Communist prisoners will certainly be delivered to-day. The proceedings will commence at the early hour of six o'clock in the morning.

To-day is the anniversary of the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon and the French Army at Sedan. In various German towns the day is to be celebrated by festivities, but they will be entirely of a private character, the authorities having declined to take part in them officially.

Paul de Kock, the well-known French novelist, who has just died in Paris at the age of 78, was buried on Thursday at the cemetery of Belleville. The deceased was a Protestant, and a minister of that religion delivered a speech at the grave, in which he expressed regret that such an amusing writer had died at a time when France was plunged in mourning and sadness.

From a report which has been issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Brussels, it appears that the late war considerably increased the prosperity of the Belgian capital. In consequence of the events which took place in France there was a large emigration from that country; in the first instance from the northern frontier districts, and afterwards from Paris. This emigration represented a floating population of from twenty to thirty thousand souls, and gave exceptional activity to business in the city. A circumstance which it is hoped will prove of even more lasting importance was that during the siege of the French capital many foreign houses sent orders to Brussels for articles which they had previously purchased in Paris. It is assumed that the business relations which were commenced at that period will continue and increase.

In a circular issued by an important mercantile house in Marseilles, it is stated that the harvest in France this year is very far indeed from being satisfactory. In only 3 departments is it considered very good, and good in 23; it is passable in 19, middling in 34, bad in 9, very bad in 1. Rye, barley, and oats are considered to be an average crop.

There has been a terrible hurricane, accompanied by shocks of earthquake, in the West Indies, at the Island of St. Thomas. Great loss of life and property is reported.

MONDAY, September 4th.

On Saturday last Mr. Gladstone received an address from the working men of Whitby, and delivered an answer, in which he challenged the critics who have been busy with him lately, and appealed to "the provinces" for the justification of his policy.

The Thames Regatta was opened on Saturday, and the racing will be continued to-day.

Mr. Walter Montgomery, the actor, committed suicide on Friday evening; and the result of an inquest which was held on Saturday was a verdict of "Temporary insanity." Mr. Montgomery had married only on Wednesday last an American lady named Bigelow.

The man Rodway, who made a murderous attack upon Mrs. Carrington at the Devil's Jumps, has been committed for trial. At the examination of the prisoner on Saturday, Mrs. Carrington was examined, and admitted that she had for some time lived with the prisoner as his wife.

In the French Assembly on Saturday a member proposed that the House should adjourn on the 15th inst. to the 15th November. This was opposed by the Finance Minister, who urged members not to separate until they had passed the bills for the new taxes. The motion will be examined by the Committees on Tuesday.

M. Dufaure has been appointed by M. Thiers Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, over which he will preside, by virtue of his office in case of the absence of the President of the Republic.

All the French Ministers formally resigned on Tuesday night, after the law had been passed appointing M. Thiers President of the Republic. M. Thiers accepted their resignation, but at the same time requested them to resume office, M. de Larcy, who had previously resigned, has been requested by M. Thiers, in a letter published by the *Journal Officiel*, to retain his post as Minister of Public Works.

The *Siècle* has an article upon the reception given in Ireland to the French deputation, in which it says that that occurrence has been a cruel deception to England. After reforms introduced by Mr. Gladstone, she thought she had satisfied all the just demands of Ireland. She now finds that, notwithstanding the liberal measures she has passed, "Old Hibernia" remains as disaffected and disloyal as ever. Recent events, the *Siècle* thinks, have superabundantly proved that hatred towards England has never been more active than it is now in the hearts of the Irish. "Illusion is no longer possible," it adds; "Ireland is ripe for revolution, and all the concessions England can make to her, will only delay the fatal *dénoûment*. It is a mere question of time."

A pamphlet has been issued by the Catholic Bishops in Switzerland upon the dogma of Papal infallibility. The Bishops insist upon the validity of the decisions adopted by the Œcumenical Supreme Head of the Church.

TUESDAY, Sept. 5th.

Yesterday forenoon a conference of delegates from the Christian Young Men's Associations of Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, the United States, France, Germany, and Holland, was opened in the rooms of the London Society, Aldersgate-street. In the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Cumming. The sittings of the Conference will be continued throughout this week.

The Amnesty Meeting in Phœnix-park, Dublin, on Sunday last, resulted in another riot. In this case the mob appear to have been the aggressors. They attacked a police-station, pelted its occupants with stones, and inflicted serious injuries upon several of the constables. Yesterday, six and twenty of the rioters were taken before the Dublin magistrates, and a dozen or more of them were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The chief magistrate, in sentencing the prisoners, characterised the outrage as a most disgraceful one, and said that the police did not appear to have given the slightest provocation.

The inquiry into the Stowmarket explosion was resumed yesterday; and, after Professor Abel and been subjected to a lengthened examination, was again adjourned.

Although the masons' strike in Berlin is at an end, other strikes are expected. The bookbinders, the leather-workers, the haberdashers, the filemakers, the boxmakers, are all about to hold meetings with a view to obtain increased wages. The carpenters have meetings every day, but the masters still refuse to yield. One result of the masons' strike is said to be that 1,000 new dwellings are not yet completed, which would have been ready by the 1st of October. House accommodation in Berlin meanwhile continues to be so inadequate, to the wants of the population, that if a stranger has no certain prospect of finding a dwelling, permission to remain in the city is to be refused him. On the 1st of October 1,690 families will, it is calculated, be without homes.

It is stated in a French paper that the Communists sentenced by the Versailles Court-martial to be confined in a fortress, will be sent to Fort Boyard, near the Island of Aix, until the necessary arrangements have been made for accommodating them in the interior. The prisoners condemned to transportation and to hard labour for life will be sent to New Caledonia by a vessel which has been fitted out at Toulon. M. Courbet, the painter, and M. Clement will be imprisoned in St. Pelagie.

Several French journals announce that Marshal Bazaine is about to return to Paris. The *Patrie* contradicts the news, and states that the Marshal is still in Switzerland, and evidently means to remain abroad a long time. He knows, the *Patrie* adds, that he will be compelled some day to appear before a Council of War for signing a capitulation, and he has determined to remain out of France until then.

According to advices which the *Nord* has received from St. Petersburg, the Turkish Government has sent a circular despatch to the European Cabinets, in which it requests the abolition of the foreign post-offices in the Ottoman Empire. In Turkey, as is well known, several great Powers have postal establishments of their own. There is a French post-office, a German post-office, an English post-office. The Porte is now of opinion that it can undertake the postal service itself, and hence the action it has taken in the matter.

WEDNESDAY, September 6th.

The Queen was too unwell to attend Divine service on Sunday last.

Yesterday afternoon the Earl of Derby delivered at Liverpool an interesting speech, in the course of which he made some important observations upon the Game Laws and the Land Question.

The inquest upon the persons killed by the Stowmarket explosion was resumed yesterday, and again adjourned.

According to the Registrar-General's returns published last night, the death-rate in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom was during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 2, twenty-eight per thousand. The cholera is making some progress in Germany, but it has reached neither London nor Paris. The cases reported in both these cities are of the ordinary summer type.

The strikes in the North of England continue, and are assuming still more threatening aspects. Mr. Digby Seymour, the Recorder of Newcastle, has written a letter to Mr. J. Cowen, jun., in which he suggests that the matters in dispute should in "large centres" be referred to a court composed of the Recorder of the borough, two masters, and two mechanics.

It seems that the 4th September, the anniversary of the establishment of the present French Republic, has passed off throughout France without any disturbance. Paris remained perfectly tranquil, and very few of the provincial towns made any sign. The *Débats* maintains that the demagogues, although always ready to take advantage of every opportunity for disorder, could not seriously have thought of celebrating an anniversary recalling the most profound and irreparable of the earlier disasters of France. In the opinion of the *Débats*, fêtes and banquets on the 4th September would have been more appropriate at Berlin and Carlsruhe than at Lyons or Marseilles, and would have been put down in France by public indignation and contempt even more quickly than by the intervention of the authorities.

The well-known Imperialist, M. Paul de Cassagnac, is a candidate for a seat in one of the French departmental councils. In the address he has published he declares that he still admires the Imperial system, which gave eighteen years of calmness, prosperity, and happiness to France. He eulogises the population of the rural districts, and declares that they form the real France, that works, and prays, and fights, and he exhorts them to arise and save the country.

According to the *Patrie*, it has been decided to hold the usual Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture at the Palais de l'Industrie, in Paris, on the 1st of next April.

Two of the principal writers on the staff of the *Vérité*, the Paris paper just suppressed by the French Government, have already found occupation elsewhere. The *Constitution*, another Paris paper, announces that it has secured their services during the whole of the time the *Vérité* remains suspended. A letter from the writer, who has adopted the name of Alceste, appears in yesterday's number of the *Constitution*.

The Bonapartist paper, *L'Avenir Liberal*, says it is in a position to announce that the state of siege in Paris will be raised about the 10th inst.

It is stated by the *Riforma* that the Italian Parliament will not assemble in Rome until the end of November or the commencement of December. The building in which the members are to meet requires so much alteration that it will be impossible, it seems, to get it ready by an earlier date.

At the half-yearly meeting of the General Omnibus Company held yesterday, the report of the directors was adopted, and a dividend was declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON THE COMMUNISTS.

(From the "Times" Special Correspondent.)

AUGUST 29th.

The line of defence hitherto adopted by the council for the accused has consisted, speaking generally, of efforts to show that the accused are respectable members of society, not the ruffians depicted by the popular imagination; that power was rather forced upon them by an extraordinary combination of political difficulties than obtained by a pre-arranged conspiracy; that, arrived at power, they had individually very little to do with the mischievous acts or decrees emanating from the body to which they belonged; that, for what little mischief they did they can either plead extenuating circumstances, or that it was more than counterbalanced by their good actions. These various heads form, I think, a fair, if rough, summary of the general character of the defence, and most stress was, perhaps, as a rule, laid upon the first head—the restoration of character. This was rendered necessary by the overwhelming weight of prejudice against which the accused have had to contend. They are Communists, and here the popular definition of a Communist is a vagabond adventurer who robs banks, murders archbishops, and sets fire with petroleum to the public buildings. It may seem a harsh thing to say, but I really believe that if the ordinary audience in the court could be polled, there would be a majority for shooting most of the prisoners without further formalities; and it is certain that journals which on such points form and represent fairly enough public opinion are quite angry with the counsel who have dared to undertake the defence, and frequently indulge in grossly personal attacks upon them. Such prejudice, however unfair, is perhaps not wholly unnatural, and, as my French friends tell me when I venture to remonstrate with them, an Englishman to properly appreciate their position must wait—and they hint that he may not have to wait very long—until the emissaries of the Internationale have wrought in London the havoc they wrought in Paris. But, natural or unnatural, the prejudice tells terribly against the accused. The other day, when Assi's counsel spoke of some "honourable action" which Assi in his earlier days had performed, the audience burst out quite naturally into the sort of laugh which follows the hit of a clever comic actor. They laughed even more heartily when Ferre, in a burst of indignation which certainly seemed sincere enough, declared himself "revolted" by the false evidence of one of the witnesses. There seemed something irresistably humourous in the notion that Assi could ever have done anything honourable, or that Ferre could be shocked. The President does his utmost to repress these outbursts, and has several times threatened to clear the Court, but they are too spontaneous to be repressible. It was necessary, however, for counsel to make what head they could against the prejudice by showing that up to the 18th of March, at any rate, their clients had never evinced any symptoms of a special taste for petroleum and assassination; and if I may venture to offer my opinion for what little it can be worth while London still remains intact, I should say that the defence was eminently successful. The accused seem, most of them, to have been perfectly respectable, steady-going men, usually in some very humble sphere of life, whose worst fault was that they had a taste for hiring their eloquence at political debating clubs. The prosecution laid so much stress upon this vicious habit, as if to establish it was to establish a strong presumption that its possessors would murder an Archbishop, that I suppose, it must in France amount to a crime; but it is hard for an Englishman, who has seen the sort of men who at our debating clubs defend revolution or regicide over pipes and beer, to take the same view of its enormity.

The counsel found it a still more difficult task to establish the second head of their defence—that the accused came into power rather by the force of circumstance than by any elaborate plot. The theory of the prosecution was that a gang of conspirators, chiefly members of the Internationale or other revolutionary societies, had long been patiently preparing the movement which on the 18th of March overthrew the Government. The Comité Central was the carefully prearranged organization of which they availed themselves. It is hard to say how far certain Communist leaders who have not been put on their trial—such, for instance, as Blanqui and Pyat—were the dexterous, far-sighted plotters thus described, but certainly, according to the case made out by the defence, the description is anything but applicable to the accused now before the Court. They seem to have been carried into power by purely fortuitous circumstances which they had never foreseen, and which they were powerless to control, and when power was thus, as it were, forced upon them, to have known so little what to do with it that their first impulse was immediately to give it up. Billioray, for instance, is described by the Judge-Advocate as "one of the principal leaders of the insurrectionary movement, who has no claim to your pity." The summing up against him was merciless. Yet it was not until the 15th of March that he became a member of the Comité Central, and before that date his only connexion with politics had been attendance at the debating clubs. He was not a member of the Internationale or any secret society. It would seem, too, an error to suppose that before the 18th the Comité Central itself had anything of a political character. It was established simply to replace under another name the *Conseils de Famille*, then recently abolished, and their duties, as their name implies, had been to exercise a sort of paternal administration over the National Guard, inquiring into cause of distress among its members, distributing the funds available for their relief, arbitrating in disputes, and settling all questions of what may be called its interior and domestic, as distinct from its outer military discipline. The 18th of March insurrection took the Comité Central as much by surprise as it took M. Thiers. It would occupy too much space to go at length into the causes which led to it, but, briefly, it was due to the bitter discontent occasioned by the capitulation of Paris, and to the passion for "playing at soldiering" for 30 sous a day which the long siege had given to the most turbulent classes of the population. The childish dispute about the Montmartre cannon was only the pretext, as the defection of the regular troops was the occasion. The National Guard suddenly and altogether unexpectedly found itself master of Paris, and the head to which it naturally turned for guidance was its Comité Central, the only non-official authority it had all ready to hand. The members had scarcely any choice but to join the movement and profess to guide it, while they were really swept along and carried in a few hours, much to their own astonishment, to the Hôtel de Ville. There was probably never a formidable revolution the success of which took its nominal leaders so completely by surprise. It is probable that they would have left the Hôtel de Ville as quickly as they came to it if the Government and the Party of Order had shown more courage and energy. But, as one of the council clearly showed, though with, perhaps, more courage them discretion, it was quite as much owing to the blunders of the Government as to their own management that the Comité Central and the Commune got and so long kept their position. The general tendency of the trial, I may remark in passing, has been to show anything like the administrative ability with which its admirers credit it. It contained a few able as well as honest men, just as, on the other hand, it contained a few idiots and knaves, whom no Government worthy of the name ought to have tolerated for a moment in its ranks. But the majority appear to have been men of essentially mediocre abilities, remarkable neither for their good nor their bad qualities, and really at the beck and call of those they professed to govern, or, what was far worse, of petty factions of the governed, and only able to keep their place because the all-absorbing public business of the moment was fighting, which their generals did for them. It would take up far too much of your space to enter into the remaining heads of the defence and consider how far the accused were individually and personally responsible for the acts of the body to which they belonged, or how far whatever wrong they did was atoned for by their good actions; but I may mention generally that, with one exception, perhaps, they seem to have been as mediocre in their virtues, and to have been as incapable of such crimes as murder or arson as they were destitute of administrative capacity.

I have been speaking of the general character of the defence so far as it has gone, and must mention one striking exception, the address of Régère's counsel, Mr. Dupont Bussac. He had the courage to take his stand on purely legal ground—a bold proceeding for a counsel trying to influence a Court-Martial. He declared at starting that he would not condescend to consider what Régère's private character and life had been, or how far the insurrection was forced upon the accused by the mismanagement of the Government. Such questions were not, he considered, in any way to the point. A man might be of unimpeachable character in private life and yet commit political crimes, and it was absurd to tell a Government that it was not to punish insurgents because it had been itself in the wrong. Right or wrong, it was still the Government, and as such was bound to put down and punish insurrection. M. Bussac preferred to confine himself strictly to the legal value of the case against his client, and he undertook to show that the three principal charges (*chefs d'accusation*) upon which Régère was arraigned were utterly untenable in law—that they were even drawn up in terms the validity of which the law could not recognize. As these three charges apply to all the accused alike, it may, perhaps, be as well to state briefly M. Bussac's objections to them. The charges are, first, that the members of the Commune are responsible, individually and separately, for what the body did collectively; secondly, that this responsibility extends to the consequences of their acts; thirdly, that they are responsible for the acts of their delegates and agents. From these principles the Judge-Advocate easily drew pretty nearly what inferences he pleased against the accused. He had only to satisfy the Court that the murder of the Archbishop or the destruction of the Tuileries was the work of a delegate of the Commune, or a consequence of one of its collective acts—such as, for instance, the *loi des otages*—and he had brought home against each and all the accused the terrible charges of complicity in arson and assassination. M. Bussac urged, with great force, that such responsibility and complicity as the Judge-Advocate wanted to establish have no existence in criminal law. He first gave the recognized legal definitions of the terms, and then quoted a variety of judgments passed by the Cour de Cassation to establish and illustrate his point. M. Bussac also pleaded that the offences of the accused were political, and as such no longer by the French Code punishable with death. His defence was altogether a very able one from the strictly legal point of view, but it is another question how far it was calculated to convince a Court-martial.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1 month ½ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ½	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	½ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	½ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents,	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 „

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	½ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.	¾ do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

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